

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

VOL. LVIII.

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Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."



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THE PRESENT SUCCESS OF LIBERIA: ITS EXTENT AND MEANING.*

Mr. President and Members of the American Colonization Society:

It is with feelings of sincerest pleasure that I come before you to-night to congratulate you on the completion of another year of labor for the noble cause in which you are engaged. This Society is gaining what we in America may call a venerable age. Yet we must remember that the trees which stand the longest and wave the strongest branches in our forests are not those which spring up to their fullness of height in a short period. Through a stretch of years, longer often than the ordinary life of man, they grow slowly but surely, sending out their hidden roots painfully and laboriously through the earth or the rocky fissure, till the springs are reached which summer never dries and frost never congeals. Their saplings at first grow rather in girth than in height, pushing out branches firmly set on the parent stem and able to resist the storm. Those who tread the woodland path may not at once note the growth; those who live by the forest side may scarcely be attracted; but at last, when the winds of a score of years have wrought their will, the massive tree which seems suddenly to emerge from among its companions, becomes the pride of the community, as it is seen rooted, erect, and advancing where others have decayed and fallen. Such, it seems to me, has been the course of the Society represented here to-night. Two generations have gone by since its seeds were planted by the hands of prayerful and loving men. Its advance has been through bitter storms assailing it on every

* An address by the REV. WILLIAM RANKIN DRYDEN, D. D., delivered at the Sixty-Fifth Annual Meeting of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Washington, D. C., January 17, 1882.

side. From the very nature of its life it awoke special opposition, and if cursing and contempt, if partisan dislike at home or foreign hatred could have rooted it up, long ago this organization would have ceased to be. But it is not destroyed, thank God, but holds on its way with a prosperity around and beyond it, which defies the will of enemies. Like some graceful palm it uplifts its fruitage now where every eye can mark it ; a fruitage as beautiful and beneficial as any merely human organization has ever gained. It presents LIBERIA, the one Negro Republic which Africa or the world knows, as the direct result of its prayers, its wisdom, and its sacrificing labor. It claims what no other organization for the benefit of the black man can claim, that the present condition of Liberia proves that the conceptions of the founders of this Society were as grand and as permanent for good as those which have long been the pride of history. It has done more than bestow a civil freedom, it has done more than lift the intellect of the Negro, it has done more than merely colonize. *It has already, I profoundly believe, laid the corner-stone of a nation.* It has created an earthly home where the Negro finds himself without a social obstacle before him, and with every advantage which his fellow-men enjoy, able to develop every God-given power and to upbuild the highest manhood as citizen and as individual. A Society that planned such a work as this might have seemed, sixty years ago, but a company of enthusiasts. To-day the result declares that its members have been workers together with God. They were in the line of righteousness and wisdom when they began, their present successors are in the line of righteousness and wisdom still. The old battle cry of the Crusaders, "*Vult Deus, Vult Deus,*" "God wills it," may be written over your doors, for facts accomplished show the will of God in the past, and become, in a high degree, the foreshadowing of that will in the future.

Liberia, we believe, is no longer an experiment, but a success. Look at it! It holds within its borders 15,000 of the very best Negroes which this world contains, men and women trained to support themselves by honest labor in this life, and led by Divine love to hold the truest and noblest religion which has ever stimulated aspiration, encouraged hope, and comforted the spirit when beset by trials, anxieties, and sorrows. It contains hundreds of homes where the correct and loving principles of the Bible prevail. It contains scores of villages, some beginning to rise to civic dignity, where the spires of churches pierce the surrounding foliage, where school-houses send forth their bands of children, where busy industry sings its daily song, where wealth concentrates, and public spirit advances. It contains

tracts of country where fifty years ago the forests only waved, but now dotted with plantations sustaining and enriching their owners. In these homes and communities children are born year by year who are Liberians purely and simply, without a single tie binding them to this country beyond ancestral association, like that which binds you and me to England, France, Holland, or Germany. Around these thousands of colonists increasing in number and influence, are seen the children of Africa itself, admiring the power of men of their own color and capacities, and seeking by close association to rise to the same level. They come not as to strangers, but as brother to brother, asking for themselves and their children the political and religious advantages which have already lifted those who have returned from exile. I have not overdrawn the picture. Let a man read or let him spend a month on the Atlantic and pass over to the "Dark Continent," and the reality will be far more impressive than the description. No, no; you cannot blot out Liberia. It has reached the point where it can smile at sneers, for it no longer halts. With easier movement year by year, it proves that the tottering steps of the past were not of old age, but of infancy; that its former weakness and simplicity giving advantage to every other nation preceded manhood and not decay. An advantage no African government, from Morocco to the Cape, possesses, attaches itself to Liberia, as it holds itself in closest relation with our own country where millions of the Negro race have already gained many of the advantages of Christian civilization. Among these the question of emigration is constantly stirring the hearts of the wisest and best, and the streams which turn to Africa grow larger every year. Such facts may rightly warrant the belief that Liberia has already passed the worst dangers besetting the earlier life of a nation, and warrant the anticipation of a future of a still firmer prosperity.

What is the meaning of this success? Granting the reality of present attainment, of what special interest is it to us. It means just what such men as Samuel J. Mills, and Robert Finley, and Bushrod Washington, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Lott Cary, and scores and hundreds of other Christian patriots, two generations ago, intended it should mean. It is the success of a combined Christianity and Republicanism upheld by Africans on Africa's own shores. And is not that enough to touch the heart and prompt the service of Americans of every race? In the very Constitution of Liberia, while religious liberty is jealously maintained and religious tests abolished, the Christian religion is acknowledged as the grand source of the highest blessings. To extend Bible Christianity is the glorious aim of ev-

ery earnest follower of the great Redeemer of men. Nineteen centuries ago, He, at whose feet our noblest civilization still is sitting, looked forth from the Mount of Olives with a vision that swept the globe. With amazement, His followers, few and feeble as they were, heard these words; "All power is given to Me in heaven and in earth, go ye therefore and disciple all nations." From that hour a conquest began which, with strange ebbings indeed, has never ceased its advance. A new civilization, founded on a Divine revelation of mercy and a Divine command to recognize and develop the brotherhood of humanity, began to flash its light amid the philosophies of Greece and the camps of conquering Rome. One continent after another accepted the religion of Jesus, and the Book which proclaimed His truth became one of the most important factors in social and civil life. Slowly but surely the ideas of the Crucified Nazarene supplanted all other religions. Asia, whence the Gospel sprang, was swept by the heresy of Mahomet, which linked an eternal truth to an eternal lie. The truth lifted men from the savagery of heathenism, but then became conservative when moral progress had just begun. The lie of the Arabian prophet made bigotry and hatred supremest virtues, and impeded all moral elevation for twelve centuries, till Christianity in our own age began to retrace the paths her first ministers had trodden. In Europe the doctrines of Jesus ruled supreme, and in their purest form passed to our own shores. In Africa along the coast of the Mediterranean and the borders of the ocean, Christ's name and work were honored in early days, and then were almost extinguished by the reign of the Koran. But beyond the mere edges of this vast continent no gleam of Christianity has ever shone. The larger portion of Africa's millions have never had the slightest knowledge of Jesus the Christ. These millions are chiefly massed in the interior, on that wonderful and varied surface which reaches from the Southern border of the Sahara to the jungles which mark the course of the Zambezi as it turns to the Eastern ocean, and those which mark the Coanza seeking the Western seas. We know them as Negroes, separated by personal appearance and special race development from all the rest of human kind. Within this vast interior, amid these hosts of the moral subjects of God, only the most debasing forms of heathenism have found a home, crossed here and there by the Mahommedan doctrines which have penetrated from the North. The Arab has come into the interior, with some of the force of earlier days, and has already subdued savage tribes, lifting them indeed above their fellows, but alas! only lifting them to become worse despots and tyrants. At last, in our own times, the banner of the Cross was carried by a mission-

ary explorer into the very heart of the great peninsula, and scores of devoted travelers have followed the "weaver boy of Blantyre" in the direction to which his heaven-sent enthusiasm first pointed. Before the century closes, the geographical features and social condition of the long-sealed continent will undoubtedly be disclosed, and that land which Christian love first opened, Christian generosity and sacrifice are striving to hold. But at what a cost is it done. Every fresh revelation seems to present new obstacles. The white man of the past has created a bitter prejudice against the white man of the present, for it was by his greed chiefly that the slave-traffic became extended till hate and discord were planted through every kingdom. Beyond this prejudice, climatic conditions and race distinctions raise barriers which declare that a permanent occupation by the white man is impossible. The Christianity of Europe and America is making noble sacrifices, and heroes of the faith are seizing single points here and there only to pass over their work after a few months or years, as they die martyrs to their devotion. We but quote from missionary reports which bring such facts as these; "Out of 117 Wesleyan missionaries sent out in forty years, fifty-four died on the field, thirty-nine in one year from their arrival, and thirteen of the survivors returned home in less than two years after reaching Africa. Half of the one hundred and nine missionaries sent out by the English Church Missionary Society in thirty years, died at their posts and fourteen more returned home." And so the list is given in every Society. We do not sorrow over the sacrifice. Martyr blood has ever been the seed of the Church. But in God's wonderful wisdom there are other agents prepared for the extension of Christ's kingdom. There are Christian Negroes by the hundreds and thousands who have learned the sweetness and light of Christ's truth through years of sorrow. These can be sought as the means by which Christianity can secure the firmest foothold and make the largest and most permanent conquest. It was this inspiring idea which burned in the soul of Robert Finley, and Mills, and Ashmun, and Cary. They consecrated this Society to more than temporal advantages. And when we look at Liberia with its scores of churches and Christian schools, not flourishing as exotics but upheld by the people themselves, we are bold to affirm that as a Christian attempt to enlarge the Kingdom of God, it is one of the wisest of the plans which the church at home can sustain. There have been forty years of missionary labor in China, and ten self-supporting Chinese churches are the result. Liberia is filled with churches and schools. Their members are pushing into the interior every hour, and new communities are founded. One such

church with pastor and people of the same race is worth a hundred so-called churches holding on to some foreign missionary as to its only source of life, and ready to sink into the surrounding heathenism if disease strikes the exile down. The domestication of fifteen thousand black men on African shores, is an achievement in which the germs lie of a permanent conquest of Africa for Jesus Christ. The appeal of Liberia for prayer and sympathy and aid, should stir every church at home, for it is *the appeal of the best equipped missionary force* that the church knows. The banner of the Cross is there upheld not by a single foreign hand, not by a few families separate in appearance and mode of thought from races around them, but it floats at the head of an organized army of believers, it is borne by Negroes themselves who look to the same Redeemer we adore, who have chosen their fathers' home for their own earthly years, and whose motto above all expressive of merely temporal aims is, *Christ for Africa, and Africa for Christ.*

Passing, however, from this highest point of view, there is another meaning to the prosperity of Liberia which should awaken a constantly increasing interest. There are forms of government which present some admirable features. But our American hearts warm the most and beat the tenderest to political institutions which are "of the people, by the people, and for the people," which recognize no distinctions between men but those which spring from voluntary action, and which afford the individual the fullest, freest opportunity for the development of his powers. Few and far between on earth are governments which make possible such lives as those of Lincoln and Garfield. In the whole of Africa there is but one, and that one is Liberia. Kingly absolutism, colonial dependency on foreign armies, and race republicanism mingled with forms of slavery, are found in all the others. We can use of Liberia alone the words which our great historian Motley, so truly uttered of our own land:—"This nation stands on the point toward which other people are moving—the starting point, not the goal. It has put itself, or rather Destiny has placed it, more immediately than other nations, in subordination to the law governing all bodies political as inexorably as Kepler's law controls the motions of the planets. The law is *progress*; the result, *Democracy*." As our own ancestors wrought out the problem, so the good and wise founders of Liberia believed that the Negro race could work out its own development in the region of earth first designated by Divine Providence for its home. Where no social forces resulting from the mingling of the European or the Asian should interpose obstacles, they founded the Negro Republic, regardless of the sneers

with which that foundation was laid. They pressed upon the early colonists the perils to which free governments are exposed, but none the less did they believe that it was the best and truest form of political life. For thirty-four years Liberia has been known as a free and independent nation. Those at the helm of power have found it no holiday task. Yet year by year every impartial observer can mark advance. The messages of such men as the Presidents Roberts, and Benson, and Warner, and Gardner, show a development which is already proving to every gainsayer that the Negro is capable of self-government. As one of their own writers recently pointed out, Liberia, after varied experiences, has emerged into a condition where the nation is "confident, hopeful and self-reliant." Who that has studied history could expect more? The colonies of America required fifty, eighty, one-hundred years of constant fostering before the slightest signs of native strength appeared. And who should rejoice over this growth more than the children of freedom in our own land? Putting aside the fact that the founders of Liberia were born here, that its recruiting colonists came from the ranks of our own citizens; the very character of the government appeals to our hearty and constant sympathy. It is our own system reproduced, it is the spectacle of another race working upward on the same path which we have trodden. We know what obstacles they must meet by our own experience, and we cheer them on by the hope which once filled the hearts of our fathers and now fills our own. Can any American allow the shadow of colonial enmity to blast the growth of this offspring of liberty? A thousand times we should answer, No. We hear of foreign traders defying Liberian laws and threatening European force against her if she maintains them. The American people will have a word to say, we think, if ever the attempt is made. We exercise no protectorate, but we do extend the hand of sympathy. That sympathy should even now be so expressed, that Liberia should feel emboldened to take her stand on her undoubted national rights, and exercise her undoubted national duties. There is a bit of America in Africa to-day which America at home means shall have fair play, even if that seems to stretch the Monroe doctrine. This colonial annexation system by European governments has already been checked by the statesman whose ideas now govern England. As against internal disorder and heathen or Mahometan attack we can trust the young Republic to its own strength, guided and increased by God. We believe that it will subdue such foes by steady Christian kindness as much as by the exercise of military force. We believe that if unhindered by European selfishness the growth of the Republic will extend toward the heart of the Con-

continent where Dr. Blyden declares the true manhood of Africa exists to-day, and the two streams, one from the shore and one from the centre, will mingle their knowledge, power, and aspirations, to become, as a united people under a free government, like one of their own magnificent lakes on whose shores every fruit of a true prosperity may abound, and over whose waters the friendly flags of every race may wave.

In the position this Society holds toward the Republic, its mission is not yet accomplished. We may believe Liberia already a success, yet may freely admit that it has not yet attained the strength it must possess before our anxieties may cease. It is independent of our counsels and guidance, it never can be independent of our sympathy. Nay, it asks for that sympathy so that its own advantages in its own appointed work may be fully set forth. The Negro race of America asks advice or aid; it must be given by this body. Church and State alike need to be enlightened and stimulated, channels of trade need to be indicated, and more than all, emigration should be guided and protected. We rejoice to know that the best thought of our Negro citizens recognizes with growing clearness the simple and sincere philanthropy which animates this Society, and that increasing numbers are freely choosing African homes. In spite of all sneers and outcries we believe they choose wisely. As Liberia rises in the scale the children of those Negroes who remain here will learn that the sentimental or partisan theories which held their fathers to these shores were of little value compared to the brave earnestness which led others to seek a country of their own. As African manhood grows on African shores, it must advance with far more rapidity and permanence than in a country where centuries of oppression not only have debased it but created an atmosphere of feeling which no human law can reach. To show to the struggling individual or family that God Himself has opened a way of escape from such distinctions of race as will be made for a century to come, and to point them to a home in the land of their ancestors, this Society must hold on its way till Liberia itself assumes the labor and starts a bureau of colonization sustained by its own means.

Such a completion will bring the joy of a full success, and such a completion we may anticipate in a no very distant future. It has been a long and trying labor amid the bitter political struggles of our country to sustain this organization, but its aims have been so pure and its trust in God so firm that its present success has been attained. The foundation stones of another Republic we believe have been permanently laid, and the very toil and care demanded in that work may

guide safely our prediction of what the future must disclose. In the great commercial city close to my own New Jersey home, I sometimes pass deep excavations in which, week after week, the patient workmen toil. The rushing crowds above them scarcely deign a look, only a few stragglers now and then peering over the brink with curious eyes. Little those builders care. By the very care they take, by the very time they consume, they show that they understand what a structure they intend to rear. On such foundations only the lordly building rises where merchants may carry on their world-reaching business, or millionaires may shelter and preserve their costly treasures. And so the first three-score years of Liberia's history are no wasted years. The foundations laid by earnest men are slowly rising above the surface. No shouts of conquest, no applause of the people, may have been gained. We may say of the young Republic as Heber sang of the first temple;

"No workman's steel, no pond'rous axes rung,
Like some tall palm the noiseless fabric sprung."

Yet those foundations foretell the character of a nation soon to be. A nation self-ruled by principles based on a Bible-taught religion. A nation eager by voluntary desire for service and sympathy rather than for conquest, and rising to eminence on the lines of action which the greatest Teacher of the universe indicated when He proclaimed "Who-soever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all." A nation able to walk abreast with other peoples, in its self-respect and energy, as it exchanges the special gifts won by its own labor from a tropic soil, in the world's great market. A nation blest of God and esteemed by all true men. This is the Liberia of the future to which the Liberia of the present points our gaze. The night is passing and the dawn breaks into day. By the signs of that coming glory, all that those who have toiled so faithfully in the work of upbuilding this great cause, need to-day is what a great thinker pronounced the secret of all lasting success: *Courage, courage, COURAGE!*

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GARDNER.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our unfeigned gratitude is due to the Almighty Ruler of Nations, in view of the auspicious circumstances under which it is our privilege to meet again for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the State, and devising measures for the promotion of the national interests.

We have been blessed during the year with general health throughout our communities, and the earth has yielded more than her usual supplies. The rice crop which has failed for several years past has this year been abundant. The coffee trees have also afforded an unusual yield.

The election of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic came off in May last with becoming order, giving assurance of the stability of our institutions, and of our ability to maintain a Republican Government with its official rotations and changes. The constituencies did not vote to adopt the constitutional amendment submitted by the Legislature, following, perhaps, a wiser instinct than appears on the surface.

INTERIOR AFFAIRS.—There has been marked improvement in our relations with the interior. Roads long closed have been opened, and intelligence of that fact has been sent to me by powerful Chiefs. The native wars which have been going on in the vicinity of Cape Mount have now nearly exhausted themselves. The periodical wars are, for the most part, the results of long-standing feuds arising from the horrible foreign slave trade, that dreadful scourge which distinguished the intercourse of the European world with Africa for more than ten generations. These wars will be effectually suppressed only by the progress of civilization, the development of systematic agriculture, and the increase of wealth among the people. About the middle of the year, I received a letter from Prince Jiah of Gallinas, one of the most influential of the belligerents, given assurance that the wars in which he has been engaged with districts in the neighborhood of Robertsport, had no hostile reference to the Liberian settlements. It is of the greatest importance, however, that the Government use every possible means to maintain order in our territories, and see that legitimate commerce is not interfered with. The expenses of meeting native difficulties, have all along been drawn from the general contingent fund at the disposal of the President; but that fund is not sufficient for dealing effectually with the numerous questions which arise in connection with Interior matters. There should be an increased appropriation, in keeping with the "Act to maintain peace on the Highway to the Interior," for aboriginal purposes, at the disposal of the Department of the Interior, under the direction of the President, that we may be able in native difficulties to bring such influences to bear in promoting their settlement, as shall put an effectual stop to hostilities, and keep the roads permanently open. It is encouraging to know that there is a large element among the Aborigines utterly dissatisfied with these periodical wars, and anxious for such quietness in the country as shall allow them to improve in agriculture,

and to enjoy the advantages of uninterrupted trade. That element would readily come to the assistance of the Government in any effort put forth for removing the causes and extinguishing the smouldering embers of belligerent conflagrations. The suggestions made by the Secretary of State, in a circular issued the early part of the year, as to the importance of systematic agriculture among the natives of civilizing purposes, would find a ready and practical response among a large majority of the Aborigines. And I would most respectfully recommend that the Legislature encourage the general cultivation of permanent farms among that portion of our citizens, in order to a *perpetuation of peace* in the country and the diffusion of secular and religious knowledge.

The friendly communications of which I notified you in my Annual Message of 1879, between this Government and Ibrahima Sissi, King of Medina, continue. That monarch has been assiduous in his efforts to open the road for the facilitation of trade.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Amicable relations continue uninterrupted between this Government and foreign nations. The Government of the United States still manifests a friendly concern for the prosperity of this Republic, and is anxious to afford us every protection in its power against unfriendly influences, whether proceeding from within or without. When there was a rumor two years ago of a French Protectorate of Liberia, a letter from the Department of State at Washington, to the American Minister in Paris, contained the following paragraph—"When it is considered that this Government formed and fostered the nucleus of a native representative government on the African shores, and that Liberia so created affords a field of emigration and enterprise for the lately emancipated Africans of this country, who have not been slow to avail themselves of the opportunity, it is evident that this Government must feel a peculiar interest in any apparent movement to divert the independent political life of Liberia for the aggrandizement of a great continental power which already has a foothold of actual trading possessions on the neighboring coast."

In this connection, I entreat you to join me in renewing the expression of the national sympathy with the Government of the United States, in the distressing loss they have recently sustained in the melancholy death of an able and honest Chief Magistrate.

It is my duty to inform you that Her Britannic Majesty's Government having acquired *erroneous* information as to the actual relations between Liberia and the Kingdom of Medina, have written to express their disapproval of the annexation of that territory to Liberia. So numerous have been the kindnesses extended to this Republic by the

Government of Queen Victoria, from the day that in weakness we declared ourselves a free, sovereign and independent State, that we cannot doubt that in addressing to us that communication, Her Majesty's Government was influenced by the most friendly motives. In reply, I assured Her Majesty's Government that the Kingdom of Medina had not been annexed to Liberia. We reserved to ourselves the right, however, if circumstances make it necessary or possible to affect such an annexation with the full and free consent of the people of that country, to pursue whatever course our national interest may require, in the exercise of the right guaranteed to independent communities by the law of nations. The whole policy of the British Government in their treatment of us, I am bound to acknowledge, has been to encourage our growth and expansion in the interest of commerce and civilization.

Toward the end of February last, there arrived in Monrovia harbor, the German Corvette "Victoria," Commander Valois, sent by His Imperial Majesty's Government to demand indemnity for the outrages perpetrated upon the crew of the wrecked steamer "Carlos," of whose loss on the Kroo coast I notified you in my last Message. Commander Valois had instructions to co-operate with the Government of Liberia in bringing to justice the perpetrators of the robbery and outrage on the property and persons of German subjects. After preliminary arrangements as to methods of co-operation between the Government and the Commander, I proceeded, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior, on board the "Victoria," to Nanna Kroo—having stopped at Sinoe to receive Col. W. E. Harris and an interpreter. After an interview with the chiefs at Nanna Kroo, during which I impressed upon them the importance of the mission which had brought the German War vessel to their doors, and pointed out to them the account which they will always be called upon to render, for any unlawful interference with peaceful foreigners whom accident or any other cause may bring to their shores, I then informed them that it became my unpleasant duty to inflict severe punishment upon them for the misdeeds which they allowed their subjects to commit, and ordered them to deliver up the parties among them who had plundered the seamen of the "Carlos." They surrendered, after some hours delay, five men whom they charged with being concerned in the robbery. These, with five of the chiefs, were brought to Monrovia. The chiefs, after a short detention, were allowed to return home, having bound themselves to pay the full amount of the pecuniary indemnity. Before leaving Nanna Kroo, it was thought advisable to destroy the town in order to impress more deeply upon the minds of the Natives

the serious responsibility they incurred, in ill treating or otherwise interfering with peaceful strangers in their country. This visit of the "Victoria" to the coast, and the discreet co-operation of her gallant Commander with the Government, have done a great deal to enhance the prestige of the Republic among the coast tribes, proving to them that infractions of the peace and disregard of the usages of civilized nations, in their dealings with the life and property of foreigners, will not be passed over with impunity. The "Victoria" returned to this port in October, when the Government paid over to her Commander, through the Imperial Consul, the whole amount of the pecuniary indemnity of \$5,375.00 which was to reimburse the crew of the "Carlos" for damages sustained in consequence of the plunder of their property and ill treatment of their persons.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—The condition of the financial affairs of the Government will be laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Our responsibilities as a member of the community of nations are very serious. We have to bear the burdens, and should see that we enjoy the rights and privileges of nations. Among those rights is that of regulating the revenues with reference to national exigencies. Experience has shown us that we cannot exist respectably as an independent nation without having a revenue in moneys of universally recognized value. The inconveniences suffered by the Government in consequence of our present system, are too numerous to mention. The present income of *one tenth* in money available abroad, is far from being sufficient to meet our wants. I would most earnestly call your attention to the urgent necessity of immediate legislation on this subject. I would recommend the passage of a law making all custom dues payable in gold or silver coin, while giving to the currency now in circulation the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, and for all Government claims, except custom dues. Sound financial principles, and our daily experience, teach us that the Government should receive, through at least one channel of its income, money of an intrinsic value, such as gold and silver coin, that the nation may advance along the line of progress which is necessary to the perpetuation of its existence, and to any measure of respectability among the nations of the earth. If there is any class of our citizens—I would fain hope that there is no such class—disposed to complain of the legislation now recommended, only a short time will be necessary to satisfy such, if they are sincerely patriotic, that my recommendation on this subject is conceived in the highest interest of the country. The wisest financial legislation is that which tends to diminish the public burdens, and open up avenues for the

general improvement of the country, giving to the daily laborer as well as to all the servants of the Government who are the servants of the people, such remuneration for their services as will enable them to supply themselves not with luxuries, but with the necessities of life. Such legislation will also enable the Government to discharge its pecuniary obligations, both foreign and domestic, with greater fidelity, relieving it from the burden of paying excessive prices for common articles, and thus enabling it to carry on necessary public improvements.

In accordance with the law passed at your last session, the three ports of entry, namely Sassa-town, River Cess, and all the coast to the northward of Robertsport, were thrown open as additional ports of entry. Although the time is not long enough to enable us to form an accurate estimate of the results, I feel justified in stating that matters, so far, have worked favorably.

AMERICAN COTTON EXHIBITION. The Government, by invitation, appointed Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, to represent Liberia at the International Cotton Exhibition held in the State of Georgia in October last.

EDUCATION. Reports from the School Commissioners in the several counties are generally favorable. There is an increasing interest in all our communities in the subject of education. Liberia College, under the new auspices, has made encouraging progress. Considerable repairs and improvements have been made by the Trustees to the College edifice. The building has been in a measure reconstructed. The road leading to it has been cleared of bushes and repaired, and a new road over a better route is in process of construction by the Government. Everything now about the College premises wears the aspect of life and earnestness. The number of students at present residing in the building is larger than at any previous period, and there is every prospect of an increase in the number during the coming year.

I would suggest the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to give increased efficiency to that important institution. And in this connection, I would respectfully recommend that such an amendment be made to the military laws of the Republic as to exempt from military duty all students of Colleges and High Schools while prosecuting their studies in such institutions. And for the further usefulness of Liberia College I would that you make the appropriation of three thousand dollars, an annual grant for the use of the College, and that you supplement it by the creation of ten or twelve scholarships in the College of at least one hundred and fifty

dollars a year each, for four years, to be competed for by young men over thirteen years of age and under twenty-two, to be selected from the four counties of this Republic.

FUTILE ATTACKS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS. Liberia has been subjected during the year to more than the usual attacks and misrepresentations; but these attacks have all come from persons in the greenness and freshness of their years, and in the novelty of their Liberian experiences. Some have been in Liberia and some have not. I feel sure that with riper manhood and wider experience, other sentiments will inspire their vigorous pens.

Notwithstanding misrepresentations, a more accurate knowledge of the condition of things in this Country is spreading among our brethren in America, who, as they have access to enlarged measures of information and culture, and as they grow in self-respect, must find their way to the land of their fathers.

I am persuaded that there are great things in store for Liberia and the land of our fathers. Foreigners are fighting for entrance into this Continent on the north and on the south, on the east and on the west; but the will of God is being accomplished. We have endured as a race long and severe afflictions, and the Most High "will make us glad according to the days wherein He has afflicted us and the years wherein we have seen evil." Let this nation place itself in harmony with the plans of His Providence as they are being daily unfolded, and we shall move on with accelerated and uninterrupted progress.

OBITUARY. Since your last session, death has deprived this nation of the valuable services of the late Hon. James E. Moore, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and James R. Moore, Esq., Collector of Customs for the port of Grand Bassa County. While deeply deploring the loss of our fellow citizens thus called away one after another, let us be animated with a spirit of renewed zeal to act well our part in the discharge of the solemn duties we owe to God and the commonwealth.

Invoking the guidance and direction of Heaven upon your present deliberations, gentlemen, I remain your obedient servant.

ANTHONY W. GARDNER.

Monrovia, December 10th, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LIBERIA.

BY THOMAS R. HAZARD, ESQ.

I am glad to learn through your April number that the project is revived of establishing a line of regular steam ships to the West coast of Africa under the auspices of a private company in New York. It is what should have been done, I am fully persuaded, by our Government, years ago, not only for the purpose of conveying the mails but of affording a cheap conveyance for colored emigrants and to aid in securing to the United States the growing commerce of the tropical regions of the "Dark Continent," which, ere the next century closes, I believe, will exceed in importance as a market for the manufactured productions of both Europe and America (and especially for cotton fabrics) any other quarter of the globe. In view of the measures that are being so perseveringly prosecuted for securing the advantages of this rich harvest of the future by most of the leading nations of Europe, the supineness of our own Government, which should be first in the race, seems to me inexplicable.

More than thirty years ago, during the severe crisis of our country immediately antecedent to the passage of the fugitive slave law, I prepared a memorial to Congress asking for the establishment of a line of Government Postal Steamships to Liberia, containing a provision for the outward passage of free colored emigrants to Liberia at a nominal cost. I handed this petition to Mr. Clay on the occasion of a visit at my house. The next morning when about to leave, holding the document in his hand he said to me with much earnestness "Mr. Hazard, I have read this memorial and I approve of every word in it. I will take it and see that it is properly presented in the House of Representatives, and will make it the *closing act of my political life to have it carried into effect.*" These were the substance and I think nearly Mr. Clay's exact words. To the prayer of the petition I had obtained the signatures of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and all the heads of departments in the Government of Rhode Island, all the members of the two Houses of the General Assembly excepting *six*, and all the Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas. The petition called for an appropriation of public money, and of course had to go to the House of Representatives. Mr. Clay (who was in the Senate) had it properly presented, and it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, chairman. It, with some other documents germane in character, was duly considered by the Committee, and favorably reported to the House with a bill for the establishment of a line of government Postal Steam ships to

Liberia, touching on their return (I think) at Cadiz, Lisbon, Brest and some port in England. The Committee's report called for an appropriation of five millions of dollars (a great sum in those days) which, with Mr. Clay's lamented death not long after, probably prevented the favorable consideration of the bill. Is it not possible, let me ask, that through the representatives of the Government of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, a bill of somewhat the same character might be again revived—and passed by Congress, thus connecting by an indivisible link the two Republics on either side the Atlantic Ocean, and forming a nucleus that might expand its humanizing and commercial benefits to both Republics to magnificent proportions, in the end not to be estimated in figures or expressed in words?

THE OPENING UP OF AFRICA.

All persons "friendly to Africa and the African race" were invited to attend the meeting held last evening, April 16th, in the Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, New York. The following call had been circulated:

"In view of the various efforts now being made for the opening of Africa to commerce, civilization and Christianity, and the spontaneous and earnestly expressed desire of many thousands of intelligent, religious and morally trained persons of color in the United States to settle in Liberia, the undersigned request that a public meeting be held in this city, to give expression to our interest and that of the community in the importance of these movements and to contribute aid in their furtherance."

This call was signed by E. D. Morgan, H. M. Schieffelin, Charles P. Daly, J. D. Vermilye, R. T. Wilson, J. J. McComb, Algernon S. Sullivan, W. E. Dodge, Henry G. Marquand, I. N. Phelps, Benjamin B. Sherman, Henry Day, A. A. Low and Hooper C. Van Vorst. At 8 o'clock last evening the church was well filled by a large and attentive audience. Hon. William E. Dodge, presided. The devotional exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. Ireneus Prime, were opened by the singing of the hymn which begins "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." After this and a prayer, Mr. Dodge briefly explained the object of the meeting. He said in part:

"The American Colonization Society has been in existence sixty years. It has prosecuted the work of colonization in Liberia with commendable energy. White missionaries have been sent to all

parts of Africa, although many of these have been stricken down by the fatal climate. In its early days, the Society had only a few colored men to call on who had been educated for the work. But within the last ten years education has been spreading among the colored race. There are now in our midst many Negroes who have been graduated from colleges and other institutions of learning. Many of these are asking whether Providence is not calling them to go to Africa and make known the truths of the Gospel. Hence a new work was opening up for the Colonization Society. What they want to know now is where the assistance is coming from to enable them to proceed with the work which has been opened up to them."

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, was next introduced. He delivered an able address, in which he showed the extent and importance of the great Continent which is awaiting "civilization, colonization and evangelization." In the course of his remarks he said :

"Looking back over twenty-five years, it is almost impossible for me to realize the changes that have occurred. At one time I did not favor the work of the Colonization Society, because I believed that it made strong the hands of slavery by removing from among us emancipated slaves, and with them the results of this work which proved their fitness for freedom. But there is no longer any slavery, and there is no pressure on the Negro to leave our shores. In fact the pressure, I believe, comes from them. No discredit attaches to the mission on which it is proposed to send them. It is a great work in a field which God has suddenly opened up to them. No greater eulogy could be pronounced on the colored race here than is suggested by the intention of the Society to use its members in building up Christian institutions in Africa. The greatness of the field has only become apparent to us within the last few years. In fact, our knowledge in regard to Africa has, within a comparatively recent period, been multiplied and completed to an extent that is scarcely appreciated, and will hardly be credited. If you want to bring this fact to you very clearly, look into the earlier volumes of our cyclopedias and examine the learned and able articles that were written as late as 1858 or 1859. Compare these with the articles in more recent editions of 1878. Here is only a difference of twenty years of time. The amplification of knowledge which these articles illustrate is scarcely equalled by that accomplished through the discoveries of Columbus.

"Africa contains a population of 200,000,000—more than twice the population of the Western Hemisphere. Its agricultural and mineralogical resources are inexhaustible. The interior of it is neither a sandy wilderness nor a series of marsh lands. The coast that is noto-

rious everywhere for its malaria, presents no fair indication of the interior. Here is an almost unbroken succession of table lands rising everywhere from 2,000 to 2,500 feet high; here are mountains larger than any in this country or in Europe; a system of lakes surpassing even the magnificence of our own. Victoria lake is larger in area than the State of New York; mighty rivers flow through the country, and the climate is healthful and delightful. This is the country which commerce is bound to develop within the next fifty years. It has been said that Africa is like Noah's ark, which had few men but many beasts. The truth is that the human inhabitants are almost beyond count. There are races among them who are just as different from one another as the Turk from the Russian, and the Frenchman from the Chinaman. And many of them are highly susceptible to cultivation. Around this immense Continent commerce has been hovering for many years. It is now on the point of making its way into it, and its progress will be attended by the grandest results. Just as great inventions burst upon the world, and a dozen minds claim the first thought in the direction of their accomplishment, so the nations of the world seem to have turned their attention to this great 'Dark Continent' as with one mind. England, Belgium, France, Italy and Russia have sent out scientific parties there, and commercial embassies to increase our knowledge of the country. There are now steamship lines to the west coast of Africa from France and England. There are several steamship lines on the rivers of Africa. Railroad construction has been prosecuted vigorously. One road is to be built from the northern coast south through the Desert of Sahara. There is already telegraphic communication from the Cape of Good Hope to England, and there will soon be connections from the former point to the northern coast of the Continent. The country's wealth is almost boundless. There are gold, silver and diamonds from the South African mines, coal, iron, tin, copper, malachite, cotton, and wool. One million pounds of coffee a year are exported from one district; ostrich feathers, tobacco, hard woods and paper stock are sources of wealth.

"Commerce is certain soon to possess this great Continent of Africa. Shall Christianity go with it? Thirty-four missionary societies are now represented in Africa. Much precious life has been sacrificed and still more will be sacrificed. Nothing worth having has ever been won without such sacrifice. In this case, civilization must be accomplished through colonization by colored men from this country. We shall return to Africa the civilization which came from it. The great process of Providence will be complete and the millennium may be ushered in."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison followed with a brief address. His remarks were in substance as follows: The American Colonization Society was organized in 1816 to establish a Christian nation among 200,000,000 barbarians. We point to Liberia as the result of our labors. We are in daily receipt of letters from colored people through the country begging to be sent to Liberia. We need \$25,000 now to carry on this work. A part of this amount is conditionally pledged.

The Rev. Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock was the last speaker. He referred briefly to the fact that the opening up of Africa would furnish a much needed market for the manufactures of England and America.—*New York Tribune*.

TO ENLIGHTEN AFRICA.

A large meeting in behalf of the American Colonization Society was held in the Brick Church on Murray Hill, last Sunday evening. The audience, including many prominent citizens, was the largest assembly convened in this cause in this city for a long series of years. The Hon. Wm. E. Dodge presided, and in a few words earnestly commended the work. Rev. Dr. Addison of Washington city, with great clearness and force, presented the "plans and purposes of the Society, showing that several hundred thousand colored people are longing to be sent to Liberia, but the Society is unable, for want of means, to give them passage. Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs and Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, in speeches of great ability and interest, exhibited the condition and future of the continent of Africa, its resources, extent, and promise, and the advantages of commerce with it, and Dr. Storrs showed that the world's progress had largely been by the means of colonies. This is the instrumentality that will yet bring that "Dark Continent" into the light, and fill it with the benign influences of Christian civilization.

Dr. Addison, in asking for funds, said, that \$25,000 are urgently required to meet the exigencies of the Society that is pressed with applications from men of color, wanting to go to Liberia. One man in the house had offered to give \$500 if nine others would do the same. Two colored men came forward at the close of the meeting, expressing deep interest in the cause.

The meeting was exceedingly effective, and the advocacy of the cause by such men as those who called and those who addressed the meeting, must give it increased favor in the eyes of the Ameri-

can people. It deserves to hold a high place among the great instruments for the conversion of the world, as it has in its work the elements of vast usefulness to the continent of Africa, and to the colored people in the United States. We trust a new impulse has been given to it, and that the cause will enjoy a larger measure than ever of the sympathy and prayers of the Christian public.

The New York Observer, April 20th.

(The following deserves the thoughtful consideration of the friends of Africa in every State of the Union.)

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Attention is respectfully invited to the reasons why it is incumbent on us to continue, for some time longer, that fostering care over the Republic of Liberia, which has been exercised by this country and Government since the days of President Monroe.

1. Liberia is America's tribute of restitution to Africa; the first and only colony ever planted by the people of these United States, outside of their own territory. It ought surely to be adequately supported.

2. Liberia, for the last thirty-five years, has sustained itself as an independent Republic, in spite of enormous difficulties, and much opposition. We cannot be indifferent to such efforts, or refuse our sympathy and aid where they are so much needed.

3. The best form in which to render effective aid, is to assist in strengthening Liberia, by sending there good, well-selected emigrants. This the Colonization Society undertakes to do; and it is for this object contributions are solicited.

Knowing that this subject has been in a kind of abeyance for some time past, the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary Society have directed me, as their Secretary, to present afresh the claims which this subject has upon all who are concerned in the Christianization and civilization of Africa, especially that portion nearest to us, the Western Coast, from which so many thousands were brought away, enslaved. To these same shores it is fitting that we should send back some of their descendants—enlightened and evangelized.

The Colonization Society only purposes in the present, to transfer about three hundred each year; but they would regret the necessity of doing less than this, especially now, at the time when some fifty

thousand applicants are begging to go to the land of their fathers, and entreating our Society to help them on their way.

How worthy our object is, and how well adapted to its accomplishment are the means employed, may be gathered from the well-considered and reliable testimony contained in the subjoined letters, which are given in the order of their respective dates:

FROM THE RT. REV. BISHOP STEVENS.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 21, 1881.*

It is the opinion of wise and active men, that the spiritual and social regeneration of Africa, can, under God, be best secured by the efforts of her own sons. We, in the United States, remembering what a source of material wealth has been derived from the enforced labor of Africans on our own soil, ought to feel that a great obligation rests upon us, to raise and enlighten that class, whether here or in their original home. To secure this object, the American Colonization Society and its branch in this State, are making strenuous efforts; efforts moving in two parallel lines of Evangelization and Colonization, which together will carry inestimable benefits to that "Dark Continent." Most heartily therefore, I commend to you the Rev. Edw. W. Syle, D. D., and the work which he represents, and ask for him your kind consideration. Very truly yours,

WM. BACON STEVENS.

FROM THE REV. DR. BREED.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 6, 1882*

The Colonization Society is doing an excellent work for Africa and service for our own colored people, in spreading information respecting the land of refuge ever waiting for them, and in keeping an open door for those among them, of ambition and intelligence, to a country where they are free from the oppressive weight of superiority on the part of another race. Yours very truly,

W. P. BREED.

FROM THE REV. DR. BOARDMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 20, 1882.*

For some years, it was my honorable distinction to be officially connected with the Colonization Society. During that time I became personally familiar, not only with the general methods of the Society, but also with its specific workings. My conviction, based on this personal acquaintance, is as follows: It has undertaken a colossal

and most beneficent enterprise, and is carrying on its work with such intelligent and scrupulous fidelity as must, with the blessing of God, issue in glorious results. The redemption of the "Dark Continent" must, in my judgment, mainly come, through Christian Africans trained in America.

GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN.

FROM THE REV. BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 23, 1882.*

I most heartily wish you great success in advocating the cause of the American Colonization Society. The regeneration of Africa requires not only Christian missionaries, but also Christian colonists, who shall show the natives the superiority of Christian arts and civilization. Her sons, in our land, are gradually becoming so enlightened and so experienced in business, that they will feel it to be their duty to give a helping hand to their brethren who are in darkness. To your Society must they chiefly look for that assistance which they will need for settlement in Africa.

Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Yours very respectfully,

EDW. W. SYLE,

*Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society,
and Financial Agent of the American Colonization Society.*

REV. DR. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET.

"The following particulars of the last days of this remarkable man, whom hosts of friends on three continents cherished for his talents and character, are given in a communication from Mr. C. T. O. King, dated Monrovia, February 17:

"You will learn, no doubt, with regret, but not with surprise, of the death of Hon. Henry Highland Garnet, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Liberia. He never fully recovered from his first attack of African fever. His old complaint of asthma was developed by the action of the climate, and it was impossible for him to obtain relief until death released him.

"His impressions of Liberia were most favorable. He had the privilege, he said, of beholding the noble St. Paul's river and spending a few days on its banks; and he was permitted to visit the Liberia College, being delighted with everything there except the site of the building.

"Dr. Garnet died at four o'clock, A. M., of the 13th instant. He breathed his last as quietly as an infant falls asleep, and his countenance wore a smile in death. He felt that his work was done. His remains were interred with military honors, while minute guns were fired from Fort Norris. The funeral obsequies were conducted by the leading minister of each denomination in Monrovia—Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal—Present Blyden preaching the discourse from 2 Samuel, c. 3, v. xxxviii, 'Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?'"

Letters have been received from Mrs. Barboza, Dr. Garnet's daughter, whom he rejoined in Liberia, giving interesting details of his arrival in that country; of the cordial welcome he received, of the hopefulness and activity with which he began his life among the Liberians, and of the fatal illness which took him away after he was thought to be on the road to recovery.

When Dr. Garnet sailed from New York he was nearly prostrated by the aggravation of his asthmatic complaint. His friends were, therefore, agreeably surprised to hear that during the week he spent in Liverpool he was apparently in better health than he had enjoyed for several years. His trip from Liverpool to Monrovia seemed to be equally favorable in its effects, and he reached the Liberian capital on Dec. 22, in excellent spirits. His circle of friends and acquaintances was very large, and he was welcomed with an enthusiasm which, perhaps, no other man of his race would have evoked in that country. The first week, however, he devoted mostly to his family and his private affairs. His household effects had been sent on in advance, a house had been engaged for him, and he busied himself with preparations to settle in his own home, with his granddaughter as his housekeeper.

On January 4, a reception was given to him by Dr. Blyden, President of Liberia College. The members of the Government and the representatives of foreign governments were present. The newspapers published in Monrovia had a long account of the speeches, and said that Dr. Garnet was in "jovial mood," and made some happy remarks. That very evening, however, he was beginning to feel the approach of the insidious African fever, which is certain to afflict all newcomers on that part of the west coast. Two days later he was compelled to take to his bed. Mrs. Barboza left the school she was teaching at Brewerville, and, with her daughter, devoted herself to the patient, who had a comparatively mild attack of the fever.

In about three weeks Dr. Garnet had so far recovered as to go to Brewerville, some fourteen miles distant, reached from Monrovia by

canoes and row boats on the St. Paul's river. Dr. Garnet stood the trip well, and spent four days at his daughter's home. His friends all thought he was becoming rapidly acclimatized, and he himself believed he was very happily getting through the preliminary hardships of a residence in Africa. His daughter urged him to remain with her until his strength was fully restored, but he was anxious to return to Monrovia and to enter upon his official duties, and so on Feb. 9, Mrs. Barboza accompanied her father back to the capital. He felt so well that two days later she returned home, leaving him in his own house, under the care of her daughter.

On the morning of Feb. 12, a messenger brought tidings that a dangerous change had occurred in her father's condition. She reached Monrovia that afternoon. He had died about four hours before her arrival. He had had a serious attack of asthma, and being still enfeebled by the fever, he was unable to rally, and succumbed to the new complication after a few hours' illness.

LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Conference session opened January 31 and closed February 5, at Monrovia. Rev. Charles A. Pitman was chosen President, and Rev. James H. Deputie, Secretary. Rev. Dr. Blyden addressed the Conference as fraternal delegate from the Presbytery of Western Africa. The Baptist Providence Association was represented by Rev. J. T. Richardson. Memoirs were read before the Conference of Rev. James R. Moore, Rev. Charles Cummings, and Rev. J. S. Payne, deceased during the Conference year. Mr Moore was a native of the United States, had received early advantages in education, and pursued the study of medicine. He had maintained a Christian profession for fifty years, joined the Liberia Conference in 1867, and was at the time of his death a supernumerary on the Bexley Circuit. Mr. Cummings was a native of the Kroo tribe, and in the later years of his ministry he labored as a missionary among them. He was regarded as a man of ability, and was highly esteemed by his brethren. Mr. Payne went to Liberia from the United States in his boyhood, being a member of a large family. He was distinguished for his great firmness and persistence of character. He identified himself with everything that looked to the elevation of the Negro race and of Liberia.

The following is a list of appointments for 1882.

MONROVIA DISTRICT, *C. A. Pitman, P. E.*—Monrovia Circuit and Ammons ville, *C. A. Pitman*, one to be supplied. Robertsport Circuit, New Georgia, and Dixville, *B. K. M'Keever, H. B. Capehart.*

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT, *D. Ware, P. E.*—Caldwell Circuit, to be supplied. Virginia and Brewerville, *T. A. Sims*. Clay—Ashland, *W. M. R. Richards*. Millsburgh and White Plains, *W. P. Kennedy, Sr.* Robertsville, *T. B. Lane*. Carysburg and Bensonville, *W. T. Hagans, I. W. Cooper*.

BASSA DISTRICT, *J. H. Deputie, P. E.*—Upper Buchanan, to be supplied. Lower Buchanan, to be supplied. Edina Circuit, *C. W. Bryant*. Bexley Circuit, to be supplied. Marshall Circuit, to be supplied. Mt. Olive, *J. H. Deputie, J. Harris, J. P. Artis*.

CAPE PALMAS AND SINOE DISTRICT, *C. H. Harmon, P. E.*—Greenville and Lexington Circuit, *W. P. Kennedy, Jr.* Bluntsville, to be supplied. Mount Scott and Tubmantown, *C. H. Harmon*. Mt. Haven and Settra Kroo, to be supplied.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT PAYNE.

Rev. James Spriggs Payne, D. D., who served two terms as President of Liberia, and who had been a minister of the gospel for forty years, died at his residence at Monrovia, January 31. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 15, 1819, emigrated to Liberia with his parents in 1829 in the ship "Harriet," sent by the American Colonization Society, and obtained his education in the schools of the infant colony. Mr Payne was ordained in 1840 in New York by the late Bishop Janes. In 1848 he visited the United States as a commissioner, to arrange the terms of separation of the colony of Liberia from the American Colonization Society. He was elected president of the young African Republic in 1867, and again in 1875. He attended the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate from the Liberia Annual Conference. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him January 31 last, by Liberia College. Mr. Payne was of unadulterated African descent, of marked ability as a man and preacher, and a successful writer on the science of political economy. The influence of his life will continue for many generations.

BRITISH AGGRESSION IN LIBERIA.

Monrovia, April 5th, 1882.

Dear Sir :

We have just passed through a period of great excitement. Consul Havelock has just left here after meeting the Commissioners appointed by President Gardner to meet him for negotiations on the

questions between the British and Liberian Governments—(the Liberian Commissioners were Rev. Dr. Blyden and Ex-Attorney General Davis.)—viz. : the claims of British subjects for losses alleged to have been sustained by them in consequence of the action, from time to time, of the Liberian Government, amounting to \$85,000. The claims brought against the Liberian Government by H. M. Harris, a British trader at Solyma, amounted to £9,000, or \$45,000. The claims brought by three Sierra Leone traders were £8,000 or \$40,000.

The Commission sat from Tuesday the 21st to Saturday the 25th ult. The Liberian Commissioners succeeded in getting Governor Havelock to throw out Harris' claims as entirely invalid. This was a great point gained by Liberia, for it set at rest the question of the right of Liberia to enforce her revenue laws within her acknowledged boundaries. But the claims of £8,000 were sustained by the Governor, and he was authorized, by Her Majesty's Government, to propose that the North-West boundary of the Republic should be fixed at Cape Mount, on the ground that the tribes north of that point—viz. : the Marfar river, objected to Liberian rule, and that in consideration of this, if the Liberian Government would consent, he was authorized to cancel the claims, otherwise he was to enforce the payment, at once. The Liberian Commissioners earnestly protested against this, and urged that the boundary should be fixed higher up. The Governor then agreed to recommend to his Government to fix the boundary at the Mannah river, if the Liberian Government would for the present consent to the boundary proposed by Her Majesty's Government. The Liberian Commissioners then said they had no authority to decide in the matter, but would refer the subject to the President. The President called a meeting of the Cabinet the same evening, when it was decided to accede to the Governor's proposal, subject to the ratification of the Senate.

The action of the Government was misrepresented in the community. It was said that the President, under the pressure of his Cabinet, especially Dr. Blyden, had given the territory away to the British. Public meetings were called; excitement ran high. The U. S. ship "Essex" happening in port, President Gardner commissioned Dr. Blyden to go the Leeward in her, to bear citations to the members of the Senate, which will be convened at once to consider the Governor's proposal.

The Governor of Sierra Leone, and his suite, were handsomely received by the President and the leading citizens, and he expressed himself as very favorably impressed with Liberia. He was preceded by four British men-of-war—the "Pioneer," "Briton," "Flirt" and

"Algerine." The "Briton" gave us a national salute, which was returned by our Fort Norris. The Governor arrived on the 20th ult., in his yacht the "Prince of Wales." He landed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was escorted to the Executive Mansion by the Mayor and City Council, under a salute of fifteen guns. A large number of the leading citizens was invited by the President to meet him at the mansion. On arriving there, he was received in the drawing room by the President and his Cabinet, after which the Consuls for the United States, the Netherlands and Sweden and Norway were introduced to him, then, one by one, the leading Liberian citizens were presented by Ex-Mayor Jas. B. Yates. After which the Governor read his letter of instructions from Earl Kimberly, and presented his commission as British Consul, to the President. This done, the Governor was entertained at luncheon, when the health of the Queen was proposed by the President, and cordially drunk by the guests, to which the Governor responded, and in return proposed the health of the President, which was, by request of the President, responded to by Secretary of State Gibson, and followed by Dr. Blyden in response to the toast—"Our foreign relations." All that was done was in excellent style.

The Commander of the "Essex" and his officers were also entertained by the President. The Governor of Sierra Leone and the Commander of the "Algerine" were invited to meet Commander McCormick and his officers at the President's Mansion. The invitation was accepted, but when the Governor received the notice from Secretary Gibson that in consequence of a petition from the citizens, he could not sign the provisional agreement, he sent an apology excusing himself from attending the reception.

Very respectfully yours,

C. T. O. KING.

LIBERIA'S PERIL.

We have had frequent occasion to refer to the unsatisfactory relations existing between the Governments of Great Britain and Liberia, growing out of the opposition of the former to the right of the latter to the Sea Coast between Cape Mount and Sherbro. We now have room only to present and invite attention to a letter from Mr. C.T.O. King, Agent of the American Colonization Society at Monrovia, which appears in these pages, giving the particulars of recent efforts by the English to adjust this long pending matter—according to a

sense of honor and a show of strength which, it was hoped, had forever been abandoned.

It should be observed that the English Government does not claim the region in question, either in its own right or for the Colony of Sierra Leone; but its objection is based on the reputed opposition of the Native Kings and Chiefs to Liberian rule, the inability of Liberia to efficiently govern the country, and the possible injury which might result to British trade should the revenue laws of Liberia be actively extended over the territory. These are the reasons assigned by the strongest Power of the world for seeking to force on the weakest her word and might against actual purchase and occupation, reasons which enlightened Governments and people have no hesitation at this late day to call in question and discard with indignation.

Subsequent information from Monrovia represents that the Senate of Liberia met in extra session April 10: and on the 17th, the members "proceeded in a body to the Executive Mansion with Vice President Russell at their head, who expressed the unanimous opinion and tendered the advice of the Senate to President Gardner upon the late negotiations relative to our north west boundary. Vice President Russell in the name of the Senate said that they were of opinion:

"1. That his Excellency should not accept the proposition of H. M. Government fixing the north west boundary of Liberia at the Marfar or Cape Mount river.

"2. That he should not sign or caused to be signed any convention or treaty ceding or relinquishing any of the public domain of Liberia under any pretence whatever.

"3. That he should not acknowledge the claims of the Sierra Leone traders, who allege that they suffered losses in our territory during the war of 1871, because they were trading in contravention of our revenue laws, until the question or matter of dispute long existing between the Governments of Liberia and Great Britain is adjusted and amicably settled, in conformity to the basis agreed upon in 1871, and a decision adverse to Liberia be arrived at; and not then unless successfully proven to be a just claim against our Government.

"4. That if H. M. Government will, regardless of the laws of nations, before the said north west boundary question is settled, attempt to enforce the payment of said claims, the President must, in behalf of the Government, (Liberia) most solemnly protest against its action and appeal to the sympathy of the civilized world."

Commenting on the matter, *The Monrovia Observer* of April 27th forcibly remarks:

"The Senate has expressed the national will, and correctly represented the feeling of the citizens. The people of Liberia may be forced by overwhelming power to abandon a part of its present domain, but they will not relinquish it of their own free will.

"Civilized Negroes have been able so far to make a home nowhere. In founding the Republic of Liberia they acquired a territory not solely in their own interests or for their own benefit, but also for that of the resident native population. They sought to shut out from this population the worst of the evils which every where precede the introduction of what the European calls civilization. In this policy Liberia may be expected to persist. She will try to shield, to some extent at least, that portion of Africa which has fallen under her dominion.

"In sixty years Liberia has acquired and partially civilized a portion of West Africa. The event is one of the most wonderful epochs of the 19th century. The Liberians are proud of their hereditary domain and they feel that they are in duty bound to transmit this noble inheritance to their posterity and the millions of Negroes who are yet in exile; and they cannot afford to compromise the original purposes of the establishment of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, merely for the sake of pleasing the trading tendencies of the colony of Sierra Leone. England asks for too much. To yield to the proposals of Consul Havelock would be national suicide. The people feel this throughout the length and breadth of the land, and would rather see Liberia destroyed by British arms than make any such concessions. Let *the might* of England override *the right* of Liberia."

In view of the many reasons which make the relations of the United States and Liberia closer and kinder than such ordinarily exist between two independent nations, the attention of the American Secretary of State has been invited to the consideration not only of this important subject in general, but of the recent action of the English Government, through Governor Havelock. Secretary Frelinghuysen has been requested to address, quoting the well chosen words of Commodore Shufeldt, "a friendly note to a friendly Power, simply indicating that we take an active interest in Liberia, and would not be willing to see her territory curtailed or her trade restricted." This he has kindly promised to do, and that at an early day.

THE LIBERIAN MISSION.

This position, made vacant by the lamented death of Minister Garnet, has been filled by the appointment of Hon. John H. Smyth, LL. D. who was recalled to make way for Dr. Garnet. Mr. Smyth received his education in Philadelphia and Washington, and has already resided some four years at Monrovia to the satisfaction of his Government and the acceptance of the authorities and citizens of Liberia.

We violate no secret in making known the fact that Secretary Frelinghuysen invited the American Colonization Society and its zealous President, Mr. Latrobe, to nominate a successor to Dr. Garnet, and that they promptly suggested the name of Mr. Smyth—with the result just stated. He expects to return to his post of duty, via Liverpool, early in July, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

PUBLICATIONS ON AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Copies may be had at this office, without charge, of the following pamphlets: 1. Sixty-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, presented January 17th last; 2. Address delivered by the Rev. Dr. William Rankin Duryee before the Colonization Society at its late annual meeting in Washington; 3. Address delivered on the same occasion by Bishop William R. Nicholson, D. D.; and 4. Discourse preached in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, February 26th 1882, by the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Paddock, Rector. These addresses are judicious, appreciative and able presentations of the principles and work of the American Colonization Society, and of the success and future of Liberia in extending the bounds of civilization and Christianity—views which appeal to every philanthropic and religious heart.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

JOHN F. SLATER, Esq., of Norwich, Conn., has enrolled his name with Peabody and others as the wise benefactors of mankind, by the appropriation of a million of dollars for the education of the colored people of America. The munificent fund he has entrusted to the care of a Board of Trustees, made up of persons well known for their patriotism and their philanthropy, and from whose honorable character a wise administration of the trust may be expected. Mr. Slater has not only shown his generosity in the gift, but his wisdom as well in the broad and liberal instructions to his trustees.

TWO SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.—I have recently established two schools, one three miles beyond the Finley mountain, the other five miles from this station. Both of the teachers are natives. I am happy to say religion is in quite a prosperous condition here. We have one new member, a native man about forty years of age.—Mrs. MATILDA VONBRUNN, Vonbrunnville, Feb. 1882

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of March, 1882.

FOR REPOSITORY. (\$16.00)		RECAPITULATION.	
Pennsylvania \$3.	Virginia \$3.....	African Repository.....	16 00
North Carolina \$3.	Illinois \$2....	Rent of Colonization Building.....	164 17
Canada \$3.....	16 00	Interest for Schools in Liberia.....	90 00
		Total Receipts in March....	\$270 17

During the month of April, 1882.

VERMONT. (\$9.00.)		by R. L. Perkins, Treas.....	
Pittsford. M. P. Humphrey \$5....			
Thomas D. Hall \$2....	7 00	VIRGINIA. (\$2.00.)	
St. Johnsbury. Mrs. A. F. Kidder.	3 00	Alexandria. Mrs. M. B. Blackford	2 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$100.00)		WISCONSIN. (\$20.00.)	
Stanford. Charles J. Starr.....	100 00	Fox Lake. John Carter, toward	
		cost of emigrant passage to Liberia.	20 00
NEW YORK. (\$750.00)		FOR REPOSITORY. (. 50)	
New York City. Henry G. Mar-		Louisiana.....	50
quand, \$500. Henry Day, \$100.			
E. D. Morgan, \$100. Anson		RECAPITULATION.	
Phelps Stokes, \$25. Richard T.		Donations.....	891 00
Wilson, \$25.	750 00	Emigrant toward passage.....	20 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$30.00.)		For African Repository.....	50
Philadelphia. F. G. Schultz.....	25 00	Rent of Colonization Building.....	46 00
Erie. A member of Park P. Church,		Total Receipts in April.....	\$957 50

During the month of May, 1882.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$2.40.)		MISSISSIPPI. (\$2.00.).	
Newport. Cong. Church, A. B.		Vicksburg. Rev. Dr. C. K. Mar-	
Chase, Treas.....	2 40	shall.....	2 00
RHODE ISLAND. (\$100.00.)		RECAPITULATION.	
South Portsmouth. Thomas R. Haz-		Donations.....	129 00
ard.....	100 00	Rent of Colonization Building.....	150 00
NEW YORK. (\$25.00.)		Total Receipts in May.....	\$279 40
New York City. John E. Parsons,	25 00		

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

By REV. DR. E. W. SYL, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Philadelphia. Hon. Eli C. Price, \$50. W. V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Dr. W. E. Schenck,
 Dr. A. L. Elwyn each \$25. Mrs. Joseph W. Ryerss, Robert Wain Ryerss, P. W. Sheaf-
 er, Miss A. Ewing each \$10. Lewis H. Redner, Ezra T. Creason, each \$3. Rev. J.
 F. McLean, James S. Stone, E. F. Fassitt, Rev. A. Elwyn, each \$2. Total \$179.00.



CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

Organized, January 1, 1817.

Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The objects of this Society shall be to aid the Colonization of Africa by voluntary colored emigrants from the United States, and to promote there the extension of Christianity and civilization.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex-officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex-officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M., on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex-officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....	<i>R. I.</i>	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.....	<i>Ind.</i>
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL. D.....	<i>Fla.</i>	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D.....	<i>N. Y.</i>
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1878. REV. EDWARD W. APPERTON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i>			

DELEGATES FOR 1832

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck; D. D., Rev. Edward W. Syle, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Edward S. Morris, Esq.

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